of the village has not been discussed in the meeting of village Panchayat, that the Pradhan has executed the work through contractor, that very little amount has been spent against the amount shown as expended and that the funds have been utilised for personal benefits. Whenever such complaints are received in the Ministry of Rural Development, they are referred to the concerned State Governments for appropriate remedial action. The implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is closely supervised and monitored by the authorities at the block, district and State headquarters in each State. The guidelines provide that each of the State Governments should draw a schedule of inspections prescribing minimum number of field visits for each supervisory level functionary from State down to block level. 100 per cent audit of village Panchayats accounts is made compulsory.

Each of the State Governments, in addition, have their own system of checks and balances for proper control of grants given to the Panchayats as provided in their own Acts/Rules/Manual.

These measures prevent the possibility of misuse of grants by the Gram Pradhans/Sarpanches.

Digging of wells and installing hand pumps in villages

2101. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan for digging wells and installing handpumps in every village of the country within a specific period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many wells and hand pumps have so far been provided to villages under this scheme; and

(d) how many wells and hand pumps have so far been provided in villages of Bihar and how many are proposed to be provided during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise. However, safe drinking water facilities in rural areas are provided based on surface water (gravity feed, piped water supply etc.) sources and ground water sources (handpumps, powerpumps, sanitary wells etc.). Schemes for supply of drinking water through open wells are not allowed under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Out of 1,61,722 problem villages as on 1-4-85, 1,58,396 problem villages were provided safe drinking water facilities upto 31-3-92. The remaining 3326 problem villages are likely to be provided such facilities by 31-3-93.

(d) As on 1-4-85, there were 9199 problem villages in Bihar which were covered fully or partially upto 31-3-92. The target for the current financial year is to take up 5500 partially covered villages for full coverage.

Rural water supply

2102. SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether private participation is proposed to be sought for implementing the accelerated rural water supply programme; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): No, Sir.

Seed money for resurvey of lands

2103. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked for Rs. 10 crores as

seed money for resurvey of lands in the State; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted a note on re-surveying the entire State in a period of 10 years with an estimated cost of Rs. 12.00 crores per annum or Rs. 120.00 crores for the entire period. In the note, it has been stated that in such a gigantic task liberal assistance from Government of India is absolutely necessary.

भूमिगत जल का संकट

2104. **सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :**
डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 18 अप्रैल, 1992 के "फायनेंसियल एक्सप्रेस" "फेसिंग ग्राऊन्डवाटर क्राइसिस" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश में भूमिगत जल का स्तर लगातार गिर रहा है और लगभग 54,310 गांवों को जल संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार देश में जल के इस बढ़ते हुये संकट का सामना करने के लिये किसी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) भू-जल स्तर में लम्बे समय तक गिरावट की राज्यवार स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है **(नीचे देखिए)**। राजस्थान, गुजरात, पंजाब तथा तमिल नाडु राज्यों के कुछेक क्षेत्रों में मई तथा नवम्बर, 1991 के बीच भू-जल स्तर में मौसमी कमी देखी गई है। आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से जल स्तर में लगातार हो रही गिरावट की स्थिति का पता नहीं चलता है। यह देखा गया है कि जिस वर्ष अच्छी वर्षा होती है, भू-जल का स्तर उठ जाता है। तथापि, गुजरात के मेहसाणा क्षेत्र, जहां पर कृत्रिम भू-जल सम्पूर्ति से संबंधित प्रायोगिक अध्ययन किये गये थे, में भू-जल स्तरों में लगातार गिरावट पाई गई है।

(घ) और (ङ) फरवरी, 1992 में सरकार ने निम्नलिखित स्थानों में भू-जल की कृत्रिम रूप से सम्पूर्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार की गई 367 लाख रुपये की लागत वाली एक योजना अनुमोदित की है :—

(1) कोलार जिला, कर्नाटक के गौरीबिदुर तथा मुलबंगल तालुक।

(2) महाराष्ट्र के अमरावती और जलगांव जिलों में संतरे तथा केले की पैदावार वाले क्षेत्र।

(3) केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र, दिल्ली।

(4) केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़।